Mr. James Fletcher: If the sister is married in a rich family, she may get all these privileges. But on the other hand if she is married in a poor family what will be the result?

President: I do not think any further discussion on the subject is necessary at this stage.

The motion was put and carried.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I move the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to Government that stenographers be appointed in all Munsiffs' courts in the State."

President: It is one thing for a judge to have a stenographer and another to make him dictate short judgments. There was a practice on the original side of the Madras High Court, excepting in cases of considerable importance where large issues arose for determination, as soon as the case was heard, that every judge dictated his judgment. For some reason or other, many judges gradually forsook that practice with the result that the stenographer is not used as much as before in the Madras High Court. Although one does not want to generalise as to the Travancore High Court—my experience as a practitioner there is limited—one does not hear of many judgments dictated by the judges. It would have been better if the suggestion were to start the practice from the top, that is, first the High Court, then the District Courts, and finally to deal with the Munsiffs' Courts. It must be borne in mind that dictated judgment is likely to be more prolific and disjoined than a written judgment unless the judge has acquired the faculty of dictation. I think the suggestion would have been more acceptable if it were to start with the High Court downwards.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Order XX rule 2 (1) directs that "the judgments shall be written by the judge in his own hand in the language of the courts or in English." The Munsiffs in British India and in some of the Native states have been given the privilege of dictating judgments and they need not write judgments in their own hand. As per the recommendation of the Law's Delays Committee which was published in 1931 the provision of the abovesaid rule was recently modified by the High court with the sanction of Government. By that amendment the Munsiffs are not bound to write judgments in their own hand. What the Law's Delays Committee has stated in their report is worth being quoted in this connection.

The Law's Delays Committee which submitted its report in 1931 says as follows on page 193 of their report.

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[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

"In addition to this, the work in connection with the preparation of the judgments might itself be appreciably reduced by allowing the Munsiffs (for atleast the senior Munsiffs) to dictate their judgments. The suggestion made in the questionnaire with respect to this, has been very well received by the public, though there have not been wanting here and there a few who feared that the extension of the privilege to the Munsiffs, might results in shoddy judgments, in the delegation of the task of writing judgments to confidential clerks, in corruption on the part of the clerks and in their tampering with the judgments. These fears are groundless. If in addition to the concession referred to above, judges are also allowed stenotypists, to take down the judgments to dictation in shorthand, and subsequently type the judgments in longhand, it would result in a great saving of time in the preparation of judgments. No great additional cost would be involved in this proposal, as the existing clerks may be used as Stenotypists provided they acquire the necessary training; and they may have to be paid only an allowance in addition to their pay. The practice of employing Steno-typists to take down judgments obtains in the Madras Presidency. If the above suggestion is adopted, the time taken at present for the preparation of fair copies of judgments, and for copies of judgments to be given to the parties could be saved, by having three or four copies typed off along with the original."

It is in concurrence with this Committee's report that very recently our High Court has modified the rule that Judges or Munsiff's need not write their judgments in their own handwriting. There are munsiffs who are capable of dictating judgments.

Then again stenographers who are typists also will be able to do a lot of help to the office. It very often takes a lot of time for preparing fair copies of judgments as well as for getting the same printed. If they are typewritten, it will take only a very short time. Stenographers can be used for this purpose as well. I submit that they may be used to save time not only in the typing of judgments but in other respects also. Atleast the senior Munsiffs may be given this concession. At least those who require the service of stenographers, those who say that work cannot be carried on without the aid of stenographers, they may be allowed to have stenographers.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know how many minutes a stenographer can do his work at a stretch?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Two to three hours at a stretch.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I oppose the resolution. To my mind it is not necessary.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: I have to oppose the motion. Till last year under the provisions of the Travancore Civil Procedure Code, every munsiff was bound to write his judgment in his own handwriting. At the instance of the Rule Making

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Committee and on the recommendation of the High Court Government endorsed the proposal that the Munsiffs also may be given the same liberty as the District and High Court Judges in the matter of writing judgments, that is, of not writing in their own handwriting. It was considered at that time that it was one step in advance of the existing arrangement. Under that arrangement, there can be no doubt that the Munsiffs are able to turn out better work. Writing judgment forms only a very small portion of the Munsiff's work. The best part of the Court consists of recording of pleading, framing issues examination of witnesses and consideration of documentary evidence. It will be conceded that i is not the case with the High Court or, for that matter, with the District Courts where even though original work is transacted a good portion of the days work consists in hearing appeals and writing judgments. Nearly four hours a day is spent by the Munsiffs in calling witnesses, recording their names, noting down every statement that they make in answer to the questions by the plaintiff's or defendant's Vakil and spending half an hour or one in his chamber dealing with execution matters. So, there will be scarcely any time left for dictation of judgments in Courts and what the Munsiffs generally do is to hear the Vakils and examine the witnesses and take the records home and write the judgments during night or morning hours. A bulk of their work consists of ex-parte decisions. Mr. Narayana Aiyar was saying that the service of the stenographer could be utilised for taking copies of records for the use of the litigant public. That is not one of the portions of a stenographer's work. Occasionally if a typist is over-worked the services of the stenographer also may be utilised to give relief. The system of getting typed copies of judgments and statements of witnesses is being gradually resorted to and it would take some more time before we can adopt the system of supplying type-written copies as a routine part of the judicial machinery.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Was there not an amendment of the rule which says that the Munsiffs need not write their judgments in their own handwriting ?

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai : The judgment can as well be dictated to a clerk. That is certainly different from dictating it to a stenographer. An ordinary stenographer records at the rate of 50 words a minute. What is the speed at which a Munsiff will be able to dictate his judgments to a stenographer ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Is it complimentary to the stenographers in the judiciary ?

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Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: That is, as I said a small portion of the time only is devoted for writing judgments. The bulk of their time is taken up for recording of evidence etc., in the Court. Mr. Narayana Aiyar who is himself a prominent member of the Bar knows that only a small portion of the Munsiffs' time is utilised for writing judgment. As a matter of fact he has not the time to examine all the witnesses in the Court. To say that a stenographer should be appointed to work with him at home is not quite good. But with regard to the Appellate Court I can understand the necessity for stenographers. And Government have already appointed stenographers in the High Court and they are making some progress. To give complete satisfaction it may take some more time. This is after all a matter of habit. It is a thing you and I cannot do off-hand. So my opinion is that it will be a sheer waste of public money to appoint stenographers in Munsiffs' Courts. I am quite sure that the House will agree with me in thinking that the Munsiffs' Courts are not the best place to have stenographers for a trial. We have tried it in the High Court and they are not still in a position to say that they get corresponding benefit. I think that Mr. Narayana Aiyar's motion is a little too premature.

President: I wish to say something on this matter, not as President of this House, but as a member of the Bar of some standing. I am one of those who rely very largely upon the stenographer. I made it a rule early in life never to keep a letter without replying, more than a few hours. When I was at the Bar, I was dictating arguments. The only thing that I do not dictate is speeches. But it is not easy to introduce the stenographer at every stage of judicial life. And the real difficulty in the case of the Judiciary in regard to the employment of a stenographer is that—I am speaking from my experience at the Madras Bar—the employment of a stenographer too often means lengthening judgment two-fold and three-fold. Whereas a judgment written in manuscript would be compressed on account of the necessary physical labour required, a dictated judgment would at times run to 50, 60 or 100 pages mostly of irrelevant and unnecessary material. A right sort of judgment would be always brief. So, it is not wise to introduce stenographers especially in the lower rungs of the judiciary; but it is much better that they are introduced from above—say, in the High Court and District Courts.

The other point which I wish to make clear is this. If, and only if, the habit grows in the judiciary of dictating or writing the judgment as soon as a case is disposed of when all the salient features of the case are fresh in memory, will our arrears be reduced.

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The introduction of stenographer must be the last of a series of reforms so far as the Judiciary here is concerned. The first requisite is not to grant too many adjournments ; secondly, to direct the case and restrict useless evidence and argument ; thirdly not to confine oneself to easy work but to dispose of heavy types of cases ; lastly the desire to help the cause of business by deciding commercial cases in as short a time as possible. Many judicial reforms are needed and tremendous headway has to be made in many directions. It is not in a spirit of flattery that I say that the Bar here is as good as the Bar anywhere in India or England. Nevertheless, the dilatory disposal of cases here is a scandal. Whenever one goes outside and happens to be asked about this aspect of our Judiciary one has to hang down one's head in shame.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : In view of the remarks made by the President, I do not wish to press the motion.

The motion, was by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :

> **" This Council recommends to Government that open begging in public places and from house to house be prevented in Travancore by legislation and that beggar homes be established for the accommodation of indigent beggars."**

Sir, it is often a pitiable sight to see a large number of beggars going from one house to another and waiting at the doors of those houses till every one of the fraternity gets some thing or other as charity. Among those set of beggars there will be people with all sorts of diseases often of infectious nature.

President : What are you going to do with them ?

Mr. James Fletcher : My submission is that it is for the sake of stopping beggary that legislation should be brought forward.

President : You stop beggary, then what do you do with them ?

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, the purport of the resolution is not only to stop beggary but also to accommodate beggars in poor homes to be opened in various centres.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : What about secret begging ?

President : The question is irrelevant. Is it not the right procedure for a number of centres to emulate the example of Kottayam by starting beggar homes and thereafter introduce legislation ? Government will be too glad to consider that measure.

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Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, my opinion is that these two steps can go side by side. It may take six to eight months for the legislation to come into force. So far as the poor homes are concerned I may even suggest that a series of special taxations be imposed on people who can afford to pay. As a matter of fact they are paying considerable amount every day to these beggars. That money can be given as tax or cess.

President: Do you mean to say that the ordinary housewife will be willing to lay by the rice to be given as alms and then hand it over to the beggar homes? If that were done it will be ideal. But it won't be practical.

Mr. James Fletcher: So far as the merchants are concerned they pay at least one cash to each beggar who frequent their shop fronts. There are merchants who pay even one chuckram.

President: I suppose the honourable member knows the way in which they spent for charities. They compensate this expenditure by raising the prices of articles and the amount thus gained about $\frac{1}{3}$ of which is distributed and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ is taken for charity at home.

Mr. James Fletcher: In any event, Sir, it is high time to stop open begging. The greatest evil they do is that they carry infection and demoralisation from one place to another. Moreover these beggars exert a very pernicions influence upon the children. We see a number of children going begging with their parents. Those children instead of learning useful work are destined to be beggars for all life.

President: Honourable member may perhaps be not aware that there is one city in India where children are hired for the hour to be taken for beggary. Deformed and diseased children are in great demand.

Mr. James Fletcher: It is true. Yet some provision should be made to stop beggary and suitable places of accommodation should be provided for them and they should go and live in that place.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri: കോട്ടയം ടൗണിൽ യാചകന്മാർക്കു സദ്യ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം അവിടെ യാചകന്മാർ ഇല്ലെന്നു സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതേതാ?

Mr. James Fletcher: സദ്യ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമായില്ല. അപ്പോൾ വേറെ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ളവർ അവിടെ വന്നുചേരും. ആരും തുറന്ന പബ്ലിക്കു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽവന്ന് യാചിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു ഒരു നിയമംതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

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My request is that something should be done as early as possible to stop this evil. Therefore, I request that the House will support this resolution.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: Are there not people who fully believe in the efficacy of begging as a means of salvation, who by the tenets of religion which they follow believe they are bound to go abegging for making a living ?

President: Are there many in South India ? So far as the Buddhist religion is concerned, I know, there are many elsewhere.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: Gossayis there are. They do not make a house to house begging. They go to the merchants, to the choultries and other places and get a living. Does the member give any suggestion ?

Mr. James Fletcher: I would not like to have any exception, because. these vagabonds as a community think that begging is a profession. There are strong, sturdy and healthy people among them who go about idly without doing any work. They cannot be allowed to continue like this.

Mr. M. Govindan: Do these people think that they can get salvation by begging ?

Mr. James Fletcher: I don't think so.

Mr. Puthuppally S. Krishna Pillai: And what about the sanyasin who devotes all his time in worshipping and begs for half an hour or so every day and conducts religious propaganda ?

Mr. James Fletcher: So far as the sanyasins are concerned they need not go from house to house begging. People will go to them and give them alms if they are good sanyasins.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is there any new test for such sanyasins ? (Laughter)

Mr. James Fletcher: Giving alms is a really necessary function which every charitable man or woman should do ; and that can be done either by giving alms to the individual beggar or to the charitable institution. So there is no difference in giving it either way.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I say, Sir, that if we go on raising difficulties, no start can be made anywhere ? My suggestion is that we must start with some kind of work and as we progress with this good work, the difficulties will begin to solve themselves. I support the motion before the House. We must, first of all, make a start. Then the alms-giving may be a blessing, a means of salvation to somebody. But, are these the only methods of alms-giving ? There are a hundred and one ways of giving alms.

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[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla]

Suppose we give some money to the suffering in Sherthalai, Karthikapally or Karunagapally. That would be a very useful way of alms-giving. If we organise our charities it would be more beneficial. In regard to this resolution, there is no hope of introducing a legislation unless we first hope to solve the problem, say, if Mr. Fletcher will start a poor home and then ask for a legislation, I think it will be more helpful.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is this supporting the resolution, Sir ?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am supporting the motion in this sense. A start should be made in the direction without any delay by somebody who is really interested. Then, when the time comes, we can move the Legislature and get a legislation.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I support the principle of this motion, because of the impracticability of the whole thing (*Laughter*). In this connection the whole House will pay a compliment to the very useful work done by Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla at Kottayam. Some beggars are provided for. The beggars who are allowed the adventure the excitement of begging have shifted to other places and into the wandering fraternity of Alleppey and other neighbouring places. Now, the one difficulty that stands in the way of making provision for the beggars is that appellation called "beggars" itself. In 90 cases out of 100, I find from practical experience at Alleppey beggars themselves do not allow themselves to be restricted as advocated by Mr. Fletcher. They do not want to be restricted from their freedom. A long line of begging has created that wonderful lust in them, and from the economic point of view they think they are born for begging in our streets. It is far more practicable to beg in our streets, say on a Friday or Saturday, than perhaps doing honest work as a school master in private schools in the State or even as an enumerator in the Census. Therefore, not only in our country, but all over the world, it would be a mistake to think that these are the by-products of a social system—a discarded social system—an ill-suited social system. On the other hand, they have a credit of their own, and I regret that, by this well-intentioned attempt, Mr. Fletcher makes himself the target of criticism of this big fraternity in this State. It is very difficult to keep this people in a home. It will tax the resources of the Police Department in the State to keep them in a place for any length of time. Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla tried in several places, especially a poor home was started in Alleppey. We tried to get together the beggars who were making nuisance in the boat-jetty, bus-stand and market places. We persuaded them, we cajoled them and even bribed them ; but could not keep them out of this habit for a long time. The daily routine of honest life is too much for them,

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These Bohemians migrate to other climes, I mean to other places. Therefore, what you have to do is to carry on propaganda on that line, not because there is a rarity of Christian charity, I remember Thomas Hood or so, but because of the abundance of this instinct for begging. Not so much for the remuneration, that is more or less a part of it, these men go round ; some of them are born artists ; they are practical students of psychology. The very pleasure and excitement of begging appeal to them. Another thing is, just as the Legal Remembrancer suggested it is engraved in the minds of the people to give some sort of help to these men. As a Hindu, I do not know when it is that the person who comes is not Lord Siva Himself; and I for one would think twice before refusing alms to a man clad in saffron cloth. That is the popular belief in the land and therefore, it will be very difficult to eradicate the habit of giving some help to these beggars, not because of so much feeling for their miserable lot, but because of the menace, the danger, the risk and the nuisance of begging. I myself get the attention of large crowds of people on Fridays and Saturdays. The most offending part of it is that they now come in big battalions. But for their rags one would think that it is a socialistic campaign. When they come to your house you may forbid them, you may frown on them, you may even threaten to call in the Police or the band of workers following Mr. Kuruvilla ; they don't mind. They are used to it. You friendly ask them to quit, screw up your features, but they won't make any impression upon them. At last for the sake of peace at home, you make your arrangements to pay them, and without as much as a grateful look or expression, this fraternity leaves. But the way of solving the problem is not by any legislation or by expending public funds over it. The best way is to begin in the manner in which Mr. Kuruvilla has started in Alleppey. I think till the end of time, till society is readjusted, this harm is bound to be and I think this palliative can be applied by such philanthropists starting poor homes and then, if necessary, trying to get the support of the State for financial contribution or legislative protection.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: What is the member's opinion regarding the opening of a colony for beggars whose service might be employed for the purpose of producing some food crop, say cultivation of paddy, tapioca or some such thing?.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I would suggest the extension of some of the provisions for clearing waterways. The water hyacinth causes a lot of trouble and the difficulties which confront the boat-men have to be removed. One is apt to become unparliamentary when discussing such things. We may send them to remove the water-hyacinth which is blocking the

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Mr. E. K. Kuripe : സർ, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും എ ന്തെല്ലാം പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ സഹിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നാലും ഇതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാര മുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പകർച്ചവ്യാധിയുള്ള ധാരാളം പേർ വീടുതോറും അലഞ്ഞുനടന്നുവരുന്നതു് നാം കാണുന്നു. തൽക്കാലം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വരെ എങ്കിലും പ്രത്യേകം തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു് സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതിനു രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പല ഭാഗത്തും സാധുജനമന്ദിരങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപി ക്കണം. ധനംകൊണ്ടും മറും ഗവണ്മെൻറു് വേണ്ട വിധം സഹായി ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇത്തരം മന്ദിരങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഉദാരമന സ്കരായപുരുഷന്മാരെ ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ആലുവായ്ക്കു സമീപം ചുണങ്ങുംവേലി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു് ഒരു സാധുജനമന്ദിരം പ്രശംസനീയമാ യനിലയിൽ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്. നൂറിൽ ചിലപ്പാനം സാധുക്കളെ അവിടെ സംരക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഉള്ളുഴിഞ്ഞു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സാധു ജനമന്ദിരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ഒരുപോലെ പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകും. ഇതു ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ ചാരിറ്റിയാണൊ, ഹിന്ദുചാരിറ്റിയാണൊ എന്നൊന്നും നോക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഹിന്ദു ആയാലും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയായാലും ഈ പ്ര ശ്നത്തെ വളരെ അനുകമ്പയോടുകൂടി വീക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതു കൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൻെറ തത്വത്തോടു യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഭിക്ഷാടനം ചെ യ്യുന്ന ആളുകളെക്കൊണ്ടു് ധാരാളം ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഇ വിടെ ചിലർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ അവരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു ചുമതലകൂടിയുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന മെംബറന്മാരിൽ പലർക്കും ഉന്നതനിലയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനസാ മാന്യവുമായി ഇടപെടാനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം വളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു് ഈ യാചകന്മാരുടെ ഉപദ്രവത്തിൻെറ തോതു് ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചു എന്നുവരുന്നതല്ല. ലീഗൽ റിമെംബ്രൻ സർ അവർകൾക്കൊ, ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾക്കൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾക്കൊ രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള ശ്രദ്ധ നിമിത്തം ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി പഠിക്കാനുള്ള സന്ദർഭവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഞ ങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഇവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുവാൻ സന്ദർഭം ഉണ്ടായി ട്ടുള്ളവർക്കുമാത്രമെ. ... ...

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President : The honourable member has not seen the roads surrounding Bhaktivilas in the morning.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഭക്തിവിലാസത്തൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പബ്ളിക്ക ആഫീസുകളിലൊ വന്നുചേരുന്ന യാചകന്മാ രുടെ കാര്യമല്ലാ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വീടുകൾതോറും അലഞ്ഞുതിരിയുന്ന യാചകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യം ബഹുമാന പ്പെട്ട മെംബറന്മാരുടേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയും ശ്രദ്ധക്കു് വിഷയീഭ വിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. യാചകവൃത്തിസ്വീ കരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ പകർച്ചവ്യാധിഉണ്ടെന്നു് ഇവിടെ പറയുക യുണ്ടായി. അതിനേക്കാൾ ഭയങ്കരങ്ങളായ ദോഷങ്ങളും അവർക്കുണ്ടു്. അവരിൽ സ്ത്രീകളും പുരുഷന്മാരും അസന്മാർഗികമായ നടപടികളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു വാസ്തവമാണു്. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുവഴി രഹസ്യമായി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ച്ചാൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഇത്തരം അസന്മാർഗിക നടപടി കൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഭാവിക്കുതന്നെ ദോഷ കരമാണെല്ലൊ. മറെറാന്നു്, ഇവരിൽ പലരും സൗകര്യം കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ മോഷണവൃത്തികൂടി നടത്തുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. രാത്രികാലങ്ങളിൽ സാധാരണയായി ഇവർ മോഷ്ടിക്കാറുണ്ടു്. തെരുവീഥികളിൽ അപൂ ർവമായിട്ടെ അതു ചെയ്യാറുള്ളൂ എങ്കിലും കൂട്ടനാടു മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങ ളിൽ രാത്രി കാലങ്ങളിൽ വള്ളം വഴിവന്നു് മോഷ്ടിക്കാറുണ്ടു്. അതു കൊണ്ടുയാചകന്മാരുടെ ഈവക സംഗതികളെങ്കിലും ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്യത്ത ക്കവണ്ണം പ്രായോഗികമായ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു പദ്ധതി കണ്ടുപിടിക്ക ണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. തെരുവീഥികളിൽ അലഞ്ഞുനടക്കുന്ന യാചക ന്മാരെ രാത്രികാലങ്ങളിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഒന്നൊ രണ്ടൊ വിശ്രമസ ങ്കേതങ്ങളിൽ ആക്കി അവരുടെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിനു് പ്രത്യേക വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തുവച്ചാൽ ഇവരെക്കൊണ്ടു് വലിയ ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. ഇതു യും സംഗതികൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനു കൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Rajyaseva Pravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Sir, this same question was fully discussed in this House on the 12th of August 1940 in pursuance of a resolution moved by Mr. A. Easwara Pillai and I had on that occasion explained to the House what Government had done, what Government were doing and what Government proposed to do. Since then the Beggar Relief Committee in

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[Rajyaseva Pravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

Kottayam has come into existence and this Committee is reported to be doing good work. The public at Quilon are also considering the question of establishing a Poor Home in the Quilon Town on the lines of the one in Kottayam. Similar institutions may be started by the public in other centres also. If and when such centres are started and if Government are convinced that such centres are run on proper lines, and placed under trustworthy management, Government would be prepared to make liberal grants as they have done in the case of Kottayam. Side by side with the establishment of Poor Homes, some laws have also to be passed. The existing provisions of law are not considered adequate. The Criminal Procedure Code Section 92 enables the Magistrates to deal with sturdy vagrants. The Lepers Act prohibits begging by lepers. The Municipal Act prohibits begging within the Municipal Towns; the Markets Act prohibits begging in markets and the Police Act prohibits the exposition or exhibition of any sores wounds, bodily ailment, deformity or imitation there of with the object of exciting charity or extorting alms. Inspite of all these provisions, the evils continue. It only shows that mere prohibition will do no good. The problem has to be considered from two points of view: (1) prevention of begging and solicitation on certain occasions and on certain specified places for example temples, fruit shops, hotels, public offices, etc., and (2) prevention of begging altogether in certain select areas which must be counted with measures for the housing, feeding etc., of those beggars who are under prohibition. A comprehensive Bill to deal effectively with the beggar problem is being drafted. As soon as the draft is ready, it will be published and public opinion elicited.

Mr. James Fletcher: I thank the Government for the interest they have taken in the matter, and in view of what has been done and what is proposed to be done, I shall withdraw this resolution.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I rise to move the following resolution:

> "This Council recommends to the Government that 10 per cent of the land revenue in each taluk be set apart annually for rural reconstruction work and meeting local needs for a period of 10 years."

Sir, I submit the resolution is an important one and has to be considered. We often find that when various complaints of carelessness of local needs are raised something is done to allay the public complaint but nothing fully completed. There is a general complaint from rural areas that even though they also contribute to the State coffers, they do not get in return a fair share to satisfy their local needs. The amount mentioned in this resolution is comparatively a small amount it is intended for ten years.

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An enquiry into the mofussil parts by the Heads of Departments would easily convince them that the complaint against the satisfaction of local needs is on the increase. It will not be possible for the Government to satisfy local needs unless a definite scheme is set up to satisfy the local needs. In towns and in the capital when they stand in need of any improvement, adequate attention is paid to that. But in the mofussil parts sufficient attention is not paid to the local improvements and local necessities, They are practically neglected. For instance I may state a single circumstance to show that the application holds good. Some 29 years ago the Munsiff's Court at Perumbavur was housed in a dilapidated satrom building which was unsafe and unfit for anything. The unsafe and deplorable conditions of that building was brought to the notice of the authorities several times by the judges of our High Court but nothing was done. Some information was called for and some enquiry was held. This attitude on the part of the Government in completely overlooking the local needs even though it is an important one is rather very uncreditable especially when we consider that they also contribute to the State coffers a large amount. The request in the resolution is only to set apart one-tenth of the land revenue in each taluk for rural reconstruction work and meeting local needs. Only a small amount has now to be provided for to see that the local needs are properly attended to. The mofussil people are contributing in other ways not only in land tax and income tax but also in so many other things. I submit that the resolution is so simple that it can elicit the sympathy of all the responsible officers. It is high time that this cry for the satisfaction of local needs is answered at an early date. There are such cries for medical aid, for sanitation, for housing additional offices etc, Even when the matter is pressed on Government nothing useful is done and the very small amount set apart in the Budget to pacify complaint is wasted like anything or is allowed to lapse. Unless some definite policy in the matter is followed and definite funds are allotted for the purpose, I suggest it may not be possible for the Government to satisfy the local needs. With these few words, I recommend the resolution to the House.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I have to oppose this resolution as it is worded. From the resolution as I find it printed in this paper, it refers prominently to rural reconstruction but as the mover explained the resolution I find that it was a means to satisfy some local needs like the reconstruction of a Munsiff's Court or the rebuilding of an Anchal Office or some such thing.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyer: May I point out to the Honourable member that there is another wording here "and meeting local needs",

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Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Yes, I noticed that. In the explanation given there was very little spoken about rural reconstruction and the mover confined himself to the satisfaction of local needs. So if he takes it like that, the satisfaction of local needs and the distribution of money on the basis of land revenue from each taluk—1/10th of the land revenue in each taluk—I cannot agree to that principle because a taluk may be contributing only a very small amount, comparatively a small amount, by way of land revenue and that taluk may require large amounts in excess of the 1/10 to satisfy the local needs and to undertake rural reconstruction work if that is also included. An equal proportion of 1/10th of the land revenue irrespective of the needs cannot be adopted. It will be detrimental to the taluks that are most backward and it may be superfluous to some taluks which are already well provided. Under these circumstances, even with regard to satisfaction of local needs, this principle of distribution of a share of the land revenue cannot be adopted. If you take the question of rural reconstruction the suggestion is unworkable in a comprehensive scheme for rural reconstruction and if you go on starting rural reconstruction and satisfying local needs in this manner, the result will be that nothing will be achieved and the money will be wasted, so much money being wasted from the general funds and no substantial result being achieved. In these circumstances, I think that the resolution proposes an impracticable and unworkable scheme which cannot be accepted by this House.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I also oppose the resolution moved by my friend Mr Narayana Aiyar. He is advocating what I should call a financial fragmentation. Mr. Narayana Aiyar may be aware that in every taluk of the State more than 10 per cent of the revenues is spent upon that taluk and it would be very unjust if the Government were to take us by our words and give these taluks only 10 per cent of the revenues. Travancore is a very small State and with the conveniences of travel and trunk-telephone it will be very easy to know the local requirements of every part of Travancore. It is my firm belief that at the time of the annual Budget Government are trying to pay heed to the requirements of every locality so far as their resources would allow them. As a member of the Public Works Advisory Committee Mr. Narayana Aiyar may be aware that the Government have delegated powers to that Committee to look into the local requirements of every taluk as far as P. W. matters are concerned. In the same manner other departments are paying all possible attention to the requirements of every locality. The number of schools you find even in places far away from roads, the number of hospitals, cutcherries and the roads themselves, are ample proof that considerable

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attention is paid by Government to each taluk. Soon after a resolution in which we discuss individual partition, the House may not be in a mood to allow partition of our resources on the basis of territory. It would be squandering the resources of the State. It would be completely unworkable and unsupportable on principles of public finance. That without any heed to the actual requirements of a particular area, a rough and ready method of distribution of funds should be accepted is a position which cannot be accepted by this House. Therefore I very strongly oppose the resolution moved by my friend Mr. Narayana Aiyar.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao : Sir, while I sympathise with the need for rural reconstruction work referred to by my friend Mr. Narayana Aiyar, I am sorry I cannot accept the apportionment between the receipts and expenditure suggested by him.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know whether Government can promise the reconstruction of the Munsiff's Court referred to by Mr. Narayana Aiyar ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao : The Public Works Committee will look into the matter.

Sir, it is difficult to promise that ten per cent of the receipts will be spent for each taluk. I think on principle the Financial Secretary will object to it, because, it is impossible to promise that a certain proportion of the receipts will be set apart for each taluk to be spent during that year. I can assure the member that much more than ten per cent is spent for each taluk during all these years. Rural reconstruction work is done through various departments and agencies in the State. For instance, it is being attended to by the Medical, the Education, the Industries, the Agricultural, the Public Works and the Co-operative Departments. It is also attended to by private agencies, such as Co-operative Societies, Village Unions and Rural Reconstruction Centres. If all these items of expenditure are added together, I am sure that the member will concede that it will be much more than 10 per cent of the receipts which is spent on each taluk. As for rural reconstruction work done by private agencies alone, Government have spent Rs. 7,000 in 1114 and provided Rs. 1,50,000 in 1115 and Rs. 60,000 for 1116.

In this connection, I would bring home to the honourable member that in regard to works coming under rural reconstruction, the initiative should come from the people themselves. Government will encourage them by all possible means. But, any way, the initiative should come from the people. If the people begin to show their real interest in rural reconstruction work and they come forward to

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[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.]

Government for help, certainly Government will help them by means of grants and expert advice. More than that I need not say, because, the member has added to his resolution local needs and, as Land Revenue Commissioner, I need not dwell on the question of other local needs. But as regards the building referred to by the member, I can assure him that the P. W. Advisory Committee will certainly look into the question.

Under the circumstances, I agree with the honourable members who have opposed the motion, with this one qualification that if Mr. Narayana Aiyar will assure me that each taluk and each village will show an incentive towards rural reconstruction work and begin formation of societies towards that object, I can assure him that Government will do all that is possible to aid such rural reconstruction work.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether Co-operative Societies have not been started for the purpose?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Sir, from Chingom this year I went to all the 17 pakuthies of Kunnathur Taluk and I had talks with about two hundred to three hundred persons in each pakuthy. The result was that I received two or three applications for multi-purposes societies. Such societies are only for rural reconstruction work. Two societies have been registered but they have not begun to work. When they begin to work, and when it is seen that they are working properly, I can assure Mr. Narayana Aiyar that I will recommend to Government grants being given to them.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I mentioned the instance of the Munsiff's court as an example and I did not stress the rural reconstruction work in detail since it was known to everybody. This resolution is not an original suggestion of mine but was a suggestion of the Rt. Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri when he was dealing with a similar question. His bold suggestion was that unless a certain percentage of the revenues were set apart for the purpose it will not be possible to give salvation. Taking the hint from that suggestion I brought forward this resolution with the object of bringing to the notice of Government the deplorable position of the rural areas so that it may attract the proper attention of Government. So, I commended this resolution for the consideration of the House. So far as the particular building I mentioned is concerned, I am not very particular that it should be attended to at once. If Government do not attend to it now, they may have to spend more when they attend to it later. I simply pointed it out as a glaring instance of carelessness. If some such policy as I have suggested is followed, most probably Government can save a lot of money. That is my idea.

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In the face of the assurance given by the Land Revenue Commissioner and in the hope that the Government will bestow their best consideration to the principles involved in the resolution, I beg leave to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :—

> "*This Council recommends to Government that one multi-purposes co-operative society be organised in each taluk of the State with Pattadars as members.*"

President: How many multi-purposes co-operative societies there are in the State ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Since 1st Chingom this year, 16 societies have been registered but none of them has yet commenced work.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I understand with considerable delight that multi-purposes societies have already been registered.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know whether membership to those societies is restricted to Pattadars ?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In my resolution I have restricted it to Pattadars. But I am not aware whether membership to those Societies that are registered now, is restricted to Pattadars alone.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is there anything disreputable about non-pattadars ?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Absolutely nothing. In the light of what we have seen with regard to existing co-operative societies which have become rather defunct and unworkable, or which have gone into liquidation, this precautionary measure is adopted by me. That is all.

We have about 2000 co-operative societies now in Travancore and their condition is rather deplorable. Many of them do not work and all of them, with the exception of a very few, are mere lending societies.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: Is there any guarantee that the society contemplated by the member will be in a better condition than the other co-operative societies in the State ?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: That is what is anticipated by this precautionary measure.

Until this measure is worked out and the experiment given a fair trial, nothing definite can be foreast.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: What are the purposes which the member has in contemplation ?

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Mr. K. M. Kesavan: The very term multi-purposes implies that it contemplates several kinds of activities. Some of these might be opening co-operative stores, rearing of cattle, poultry keeping, bee keeping, marketing of different kinds of materials, standardising available commodities—industrial or agricultural products.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: What is that product in Kartikapalli which needs standardising and grading?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Screwpine Mats, coir mats and mattings.

I think that the honourable member Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi is quite aware that Kartikapalli taluk produces a large number of screwpine mats, coir and coir products.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether there is not a multi-purposes society which has been established specifically for the purpose of the screwpine mats and matting industry?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: There may be. May I know where the Society is located?

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: There is one society in Tazhava.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Karunagapally is noted for a particular variety of mats known as (മെത്തപ്പായ്) *methappa* and I understand that a society has been registered for standardising and carrying on that trade alone.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: Is not *Tazhavappa* more in vogue in Karunagapally than in Karthigapally?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May be. Sir, I have not made a comparative study of the number of mats turned out in Karthigapally and Karunagapally; but this much I know that in both places mats of both varieties are manufactured. Thazhava has become famous for screwpine mats, known as മെത്തപ്പായ്, particularly.

President: Order, order. The Honourable Member is entitled to refer to a particular variety of screwpine mats. But what is to happen to them after they are produced? Who is to sell them? That is the subject-matter of this resolution.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: One of the functions of the multi-purposes society is to collect and store up these mats produced under its auspices by means of the capital employed by such societies. If they are standardised, their prices fixed and markets found out, they can be sold at a larger margin of profit and this will enable the manufacturers to produce mats of better quality in larger quantities.

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Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : അവിടെ തൃപ്തി നെയിത്തുകാരെവെച്ച് പായ് നെയ്യിക്കണമെന്നല്ല ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : അത് ഈ പ്രമേയം പ്രായോഗികതയിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ ആലോചിച്ച് നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : പട്ടാമാരുടെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു സംഘത്തിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം തൊഴിലാളികളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുമെന്ന എങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കാം?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Sir, the object is to set apart a certain amount from the reserve amount for that particular industry.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു സംഘം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പ്രയാണം നടക്കാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നതോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Any co-operative society will work only when the people work in co-operation.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, the Pattadars are proposed to be taken as members only to ensure that the members are men with some capital to take up shares. At present all kinds of people are included as members of co-operative societies. And so many of them are not able to pay up the shares taken by them.

President: Are there many weavers, poultry keepers and bee-keepers among Pattadars?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Yes, Pattadars and weavers are not exclusive terms, Sir. (*Laughter.*)

President: Are there many Pattadars who are bee-keepers?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Yes, Sir, there are.

This morning, Sir, you announced the ideal working of co-operative societies in Holland and Denmark. It was also mentioned in this House that there was disintegration of properties and that there should be integration Disintegration has now gone to such an appalling degree that formation of multi-purposes societies will go a long way in remedying fragmentation of holdings. Many industries can be started under the auspices of multi-purposes societies. So also by consolidation of holdings, cultivation can be done more efficiently and with better results.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Has the member any objection to the present co-operative societies being transformed into multi-purposes societies?

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Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Absolutely none, if it is found possible.

I know already that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is moving in different parts of the country and actively persuading people to register societies of the nature contemplated in this resolution. I do not therefore think it necessary to speak at length on the usefulness of starting such societies. With these observations, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I second the resolution

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, I support the principle of the resolution. In doing so I have to oppose the suggestion of the mover that multi-purposes societies should be started in every taluk. My submission is that this is not an opportune moment for starting new co-operative societies of any description. Recently more than five hundred societies had been cancelled by the Registrar. Postmortem operation of these societies is being carried on very vigorously in every taluk. People have lost faith in the movement. Unless the tottering societies are brought to a sound economic condition it is exceedingly difficult to restore confidence in the mind of the public. The baneful effects of the defective working of these institutions are very keenly felt by the people and they are groaning under the heavy burden of debt. This was the reason, why I have submitted at the outset that this is not the occasion for launching new enterprises in co-operation. If the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is very particular let him start one multi-purposes society in a very favourable place as an experiment and if it is found satisfactorily working, without any fear we could introduce it in other places also. Instead of that, if these societies are imposed upon the people, the result will be disastrous.

Sir, I understand, that these societies are intended to the benefit of the Pattadars alone. The Pattadars are the land holding class of the State. For all practical purposes, they are considered to be capitalists.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I ask whether there are Pattadars who have merely Pattas and no property?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: I do not know that. When a person holds a Patta, he is presumed to hold land. Patta is the indication of holding lands.

So he is a capitalist. A capitalistic association is certainly repugnant to the idea of co-operation. If the intention of the Registrar is to convert, co-operative movement into a capitalistic concern, we can never lend our support. It will be ludicrous to say such institutions are co-operative societies. The co-operative movement is mainly intended for the economic improvement of the poor people. In Holland, Denmark, and other places where co-operative

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movement has brought out wonderful improvement in the economic structure of society, it was purely the concern of poor men. I strongly appeal to the Registrar, to retain, intact in this land at least, the idea and the objective of this movement. I therefore strongly oppose the idea of starting multi-purposes societies for Pattadars alone.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: Has he any objection in including school masters?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: There are co-operative societies for school-masters, Government servants and various other communities and groups. Such societies had never worked well. So all sorts of persons should be included, in the proposed societies including school-masters. Sir, the Dewan President expressed great scepticism about the future of this movement. I am an ardent believer in the co-operative movement. This movement alone can effectively deal with our economic problems in the rural parts. It is easy to say that our social and economic problems can be solved by means of legislation. Legislative conference in these matters will be looked upon by the people with suspicion and distrust. There is great financial stringency in the State. There is no agency for supplying finance for the rural population. There are great difficulties. There is no credit—not to say easy credit, in the land. How could they lend their ears to the call for industrialisation and for improvement of agriculture? Under the circumstances the co-operative movement is the only panacea for all our economic woes. I do not know why this movement should not thrive in our country. First of all we should improve the existing, half-starved societies and instil hope and faith in the mind of the people. Then alone we are entitled to start new institutions, however attractive they may be. I therefore request the Registrar to bestow his full attention to the restoration of rotten societies and if he is very particular let him start one multi-purposes society and work it effectively and if its result is found satisfactory, then he may start any number of such societies. With these words I support the principle alone of the resolution.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I am sorry I do not find it easy to lend my support to this resolution as it is worded. If the mere idea of the resolution is that the co-operative movement should be revived, if my friend Mr. Kesavan wanted that, I could have given my support to it. It has been found that over 2,000 co-operative societies that are now in existence are not working successfully. Co-operative movement, to a very large extent, has been a failure in this country. I do not know whether it is the opinion of the member that it was because these societies worked for only one purpose that they failed. Is it because they had not

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai]

multifarious purposes that they failed? Will the starting of multi purposes societies alone ensure success? Towards the end of the resolution we find a scepticism in the human materials with which we have to deal as evidenced by the restriction of membership of the societies to pattadars. It is a hopeless attempt to restrict the membership like this to any co-operative society with a view to ensure stability, honesty and proper working. It seems to me that the idea of the mover of the resolution is that the pattadars will be more honest than other people. I do not concede that point. As Mr. Eswara Pillai has pointed out, it goes against the fundamental principles of co-operative movement all over the world. The Co-operative movement put forward the idea that it does not care on the amount of tax a person pays, and the amount of property a person possesses, but relied on the character and honesty of individuals and the capacity of collective action. The co-operative movement though started for the purpose of collective help of the people, for efficiently transacting business, its fundamental aim was to make men better men. That was the fundamental idea. That idea is now relinquished and all the emphasis is now put on the possession of property. It is on a broken reed that the mover of the motion depends to save co-operative movement in Travancore. Sir, I for my part, am not optimistic that a change over to multi purposes or a change over to membership to pattadars only will help the co-operative movement in Travancore. An honest and strenuous effort should be made for reviving the co-operative movement on proper lines. We want to find out the reasons for our failure, the reasons why many of the co-operative societies turned out to be failures, the reason why the money that has been lent out has not been returned, the reason why many societies conduct themselves in a most unbusinesslike manner, the reason why people have lost confidence in these societies; all these reasons have to be investigated. I consider that the starting of multi-purpose societies does not mean that we are going to reconstruct the movement on proper lines. If the resolution is intended merely as an expression of the desire for reconsidering the whole question and suggesting measures for effecting fundamental changes in the co-operative organisation of the State, I am one with the mover. But the specific lines on which he has recommended the constitution of the societies in each taluk with the restriction of membership to pattadars I cannot agree. With these words I oppose the resolution.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഇപ്പോൾ ആലോചനാവിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അന്തർലീനമായ തത്വത്തോട് ഞാനും യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മി. കോട്ടൂർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, ഈശ്വരപിള്ള എന്നിവർ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടാണ് ഞാനും യോജിക്കുന്നത്. ഏതൊരു ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണെങ്കിലും പരസ്പരസഹായ

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സംഘം സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടതു അ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ വിസ്മരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ പല സംഘങ്ങളും കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതു്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ പട്ടാഭാരന്മാരെമാത്രം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി സംഘം സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ആശ്ചര്യപ്പെടുകയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്. സ്വയം സഹായത്തിനു നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെ ഐക്യപ്പെടുത്തി അവരുടെ ശക്തിയെ കേന്ദ്രീഭവിപ്പിച്ചു് അവർക്കും രാജ്യത്തിനും ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ ശ്രമത്തെ ഉത്ഭൂതമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ആരംഭിച്ചതു്. ഭാരതഭൂമിയിൽ അതുവന്നപ്പോൾ, രോഗം തെറ്റി ഔഷധംകൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ, ഈ പ്രദേശത്തെ ആളുകൾക്കുള്ള പരിചയക്കുറവു കൊണ്ടും അക്കാലത്തു ഇവിടെ ശക്തിയായി നടമാടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ജാതിചിന്തയുടെ കാഠിന്യംകൊണ്ടും ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ ഉദ്ദേശം വിഫലപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. അന്നു നായർക്കു ഒരു സംഘം വേണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ ഉടനെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും ഒന്നു വേണമെന്നു പറയുകയായി. ജാതിമതചിന്തകൾക്കു അതീതമായ ഒരു മനോവ്യാപാരത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാ അന്നു് മിക്കവാറും സംഘങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മി. കെ. കെ. കുരുവിളയെപ്പോലെയുള്ള സാധുജനാനുകമ്പയുള്ള മഹാന്മാർ ഇത്തരം സംഘങ്ങൾ നടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോയിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ യാതൊരു തരക്കേടും വരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിനാപകരം സ്വാർത്ഥമതികളായ ഏതാനുംപേർ ഭരണം കൈവശം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് സംഘങ്ങളിൽ ശ്രീപക്ഷവും നശിച്ചുപോയതു് എന്ന കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു് കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രാപ്തിയും യോഗ്യതയും സ്വഭാവഗുണവുമുള്ള ഏതാനും ആളുകളെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു് പ്രായോഗികമായ നിലയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ സംഘങ്ങളെകൊണ്ടു് രാജ്യത്തിനു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ നിലയിൽ പല കാര്യങ്ങളും നടത്താൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ള തത്ത്വത്തിൽ ഒരു പദ്ധതി രജിസ്ട്രാർ അവർകൾ കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അതുവളരെ നല്ലതുതന്നെ. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം ഇന്നാരംഭിച്ചു നിലനിന്നു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങൾ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പട്ടാഭാരൻമാരിൽ ശക്തിയുള്ളവരെ മാറ്റിനിറുത്തി നിസ്സ്വരായ ആളുകളുടെ ഇടയിലാണു് ഇത്തരം പ്രവർത്തികൾ നടത്തേണ്ടതു്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിനു എല്ലാ ഉദ്ദേശശുദ്ധി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്തുമ്പോൾ പല ദോഷ

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[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

വും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുവേണം വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു എന്തെല്ലാം ദോഷങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു തൽപരിഹാരാർത്ഥം രണ്ടുമാസത്തേക്കോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മൂന്നു മാസത്തേക്കോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ അവർകളെത്തന്നെയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, സമർത്ഥനായ മറെറാരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനേയോ നിയമിച്ചു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യിക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ സംഘങ്ങളെകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I oppose the resolution because the criticism levelled against co-operative movement not only in Travancore but the whole of India is that it is forced from above. I certainly oppose Government allowing themselves open to the charge that they are imposing it upon the people.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: I can assure the honourable member that it is the people who organise the societies and not the Government.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: The resolution wants Government to form the societies. It is unwise on the part of Government to engage themselves at the charge that they are imposng the societies upon the people. The critics in India could not appreciate the manifold advantages of the co-operative movement because they say that it came under official inspiration. The state of the co-operative societies elsewhere also would lead one to the conclusion that this movement took roots under official inspiration. I do not want departmental control exercised over it. There is no objection to put better men in the helm of affairs. But it is very unwise that they request Government to start these societies under its influence. I am also one with Mr. Easwara Pillai in saying that the co-operative movement has attracted some of the ablest and public-spirited people amongst us as well as those who should be recounted, pulled down and admitted to the brothels and jails. Therefore I do not mean to say that Government or the department should relax its control over the co-operative societies in the State. But I am strongly against the view that the department or the Government should take the initiative in again organising societies for single purposes or double purposes.

President: The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House adjourned at 4-30 P. M.

Trivandrum,
March 1941.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

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